

A FILE OF INFANTRYMEN.

For Three Years, or During the War"—At Home in a Shelter Tent, and Abroad with "Three Days' Rations and Forty Rounds of Ammunition."

By JOHN McLELLIN.

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Walter Amittie and David Bronson, Chicago newspaper correspondents, Patrick O'Neil, an ex-Sergeant of Regulars, given to apt remarks and brave deeds; Karl Brentman, a lovable German youth, an enlistee after the fall of Fort Sumter. O'Neil is a pliant young man, who, despite his stupid appearance, is quick-witted and an excellent marksman. In the regiment, O'Neil becomes a Lieutenant. They are with the army operating against Vicksburg, and have many adventures. O'Neil is captured and escapes with Stock, who fell at Chickasaw Bayou and was left for dead. The assault on Vicksburg is repulsed, and the Union army falls back after sustaining heavy losses. O'Neil loses an arm in attempting to save the colors. He receives his commission as Lieutenant, and is recommended as Captain for Co. A by the Colonel. Siege of Vicksburg continues through the hot summer days. Bronson and Karl are terribly mangled by an exploding shell, and are carried to the rear. Stock takes position in a moss-covered tree commanding view of rebel works. His sharpshooting results in the killing of two high rebel officers, but he is at last surrounded by a cannon ball, and is carried from the field.

With the disasters that had overtaken the file, Co. A seemed virtually obliterated. It had entered the campaign with less than one-fourth of its original strength. This remnant had been fearfully reduced by the losses in action in the 60 days of almost continuous fighting since they had crossed the Mississippi on the 1st of May, and by the deadly fevers which rage in that miasmatic country during the hot months.

It made Walter and Karl grow cold and faint to go back into the camp and see the little shelter-tents standing just as they were left by their occupants when they started out on a campaign, or a sortie, from which they never returned.

Under the rotting canvas lay the overcoats, the blankets, the knapsacks, the little soldierly belongings of boys whose bodies had for weeks been moldering in shallow graves on the hillsides, or in the rear of the regimental hospital.

The rank grogged that had been cut off to clear the ground where the tents had been pitched had reassured their claims to possession, and unhealthy weeds and strong shrubs were forcing their way through the tents, giving everything the moldy, unwholesome look that a deserted camp wears.

Occasionally a pale, feeble invalid wandered back toward the hospital to look after something of value he had left in his tent, and his tottering form only completed the picture of sad desolation. The little Walter continued in such melancholy surroundings, and he was given a detail as a sharpshooter, which allowed him to go and come as he pleased. He therefore found that he was on the lines with the sharpshooters, drew his rations there, and returned no more to the camp with its sad associations. The excitement of the work of taking part in the progress of the siege was a welcome relief from the melancholy that would otherwise have overcome him.

It was plain to him, as to everyone else, that the end was near. In scores of places along the eight miles of circumvallation the Union trenches were not more than 100 feet from those of the rebels. The next stroke of the pick must begin the work of digging down the defenses of the besieged, unless other means were taken to gain ingress. In the night, the sharpshooters with the rebels the latter admitted that they had been living for days on scanty rations, and that crackers made of ground peas so bad in material and preparation that they would hardly be considered as food. The sharpshooters made by Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith on the west side of the river, or by Joe Johnson on the east, where the river showed a raising of the siege.

These hopes were that the melancholy kind that lead only to the death of despair. The relieving forces were whipped at Milliken's Bend by the negroes; at Richmond, La., by the white troops; and at Helena by the garrison there. On the eastern side of the river Johnson found the 30,000 men that he could muster confronted by nearly as strong a force under Sherman posted behind the strong breastworks on the line of the Big Bluff, from which Pemberton had been driven at the commencement of the campaign, and he recoiled from the hopeless attempt.

Still, day and night the batteries and the sharpshooters encircled the devoted garrison with a ring of blasting fire; still, day and night the fleet in the river showered down a rain of shells that penetrated to every part of the city, searching for life or property to destroy.

On the 1st of July Walter saw another mine explode under a rebel fort, and send its men and its guns high in the air. This time a great gap was made in the rebel lines, through which a destructive and telling fire was poured, but no infantry assault was made. It was held open by the cannon fire for future contingencies.

The news spread along the lines that the grand final assault was to be made as a method of celebrating the Fourth of July, and various preparations were actively on. All the roads leading to the front were widened to admit the passage of columns in close ranks. One hundred rounds of ammunition were stacked up beside each cannon in the line, and every obstacle that could impede the rapid movements of heavy bodies of troops upon the objective points was carefully removed.

In the midst of these preparations, on the 2d of July, Walter saw Inky coming up the line, carrying a large brass gun by hand, assisted by his squad. He and they looked as if they had escaped from the hospital, in their eagerness to participate in the time engagement. Some hobbled along as if still suffering from wounds in their legs, and the majority had bandages on some portion of their bodies. Inky himself had a bandage around his head, and when his unbuttoned shirt fell open it revealed a bandage across his breast, where a bullet had passed through. He could only speak in a whisper to Walter.

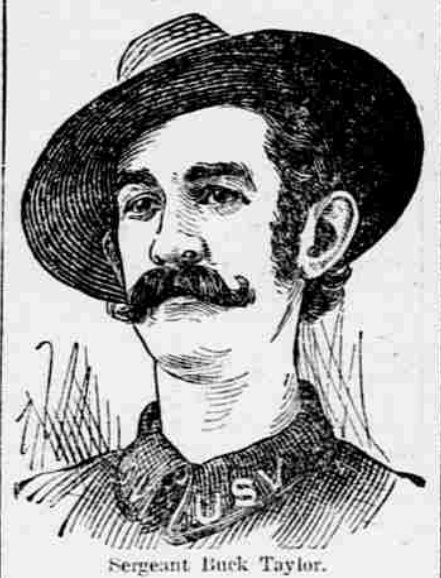
"What come nigh bustin' me an' my whole crowd the other night," he said in a husky whisper. "At every breath Walter could see the bandages rise and fall, as the effort to breathe forced the air in and out through the wound in his breast. 'But we couldn't let this chance go without comin' out an' givin' 'em one more turn.'"

"Why, Inky, you're not fit to go into this charge," said Walter, compassionately.

THE ROUGH RIDER.

BUCK TAYLOR, SAYS:

"Peruna is the Best Catarrh Cure on Earth—It Has Cured Me."



Sergeant Buck Taylor.

Sergeant Buck Taylor, one of the famous Rough Riders, is a personal friend of Governor Roosevelt, of New York. He accompanied Governor Roosevelt on his tour through upper New York State. He was promoted through gallantry in the field during the late war.

The Sergeant has the following to say of Peruna: "I think there is no better medicine on earth than Peruna, for catarrh. It has cured me. It would take a volume to tell all the good it has done me. Peruna is the best catarrh cure on earth, and I know, for I have tried nearly all of them. Respectfully, Buck F. Taylor."

Winter weather causes catarrh. Everybody knows this. But everybody does not stop to think that winter weather delays the cure of catarrh. It takes longer to cure a case of catarrh in the winter, generally, than in the warm season. Spring is here. Now is the time favorable to the treatment of colds and especially stubborn cases of catarrh.

Send for booklet entitled "Facts and Fables."

Send free by The Peruna Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.

he making suggestions, to which the General seemed to listen and to accede, for one of the Major Generals and the rebel Major General walked off and held an earnest consultation, while Grant and Pemberton walked up and down and conversed on subjects unconnected with the business in hand, it seemed, as Pemberton noticeably unbent. Finally the two Major Generals came back and gave in detail the agreement they had come to. Grant listened patiently, shook his head, and turned to go. Then Pemberton's manner became almost entreating, and a further conversation ensued, the meeting terminated, and the officers returned to their lines.

Still the white flags were floating, and still the throats of the cannon and rifles were silent. All night the occurrences were debated in the trenches. Enough was told the troops to let them understand that the rebels contemplated surrender, and the only obstacle was in regard to terms. The pickets were instructed to say in the course of their nightly talks with those of the enemy that if there was a surrender all the prisoners would be allowed to return to their homes and families unmolested, as long as they observed the terms of their parole.

It is usual in negotiating a treaty of peace between two countries just emerging from a war to include provisions for revival of old treaties for renewal of commercial intercourse. This was not done in the peace treaty negotiated at Paris by which the war with Spain was concluded, because the old treaties were not applicable to the new conditions. The only commercial agreement existing between the United States and Spain is that provision in the peace treaty that Spanish vessels shall for a certain term of years be given the same privileges in the Philippine ports as may be accorded the American merchant vessels.

The negotiation of new treaties will probably be speedily and easily accomplished. A lot of old claims, treaties and obsolete provisions of the old treaties will be cleared away by the negotiation of new treaties, instead of reviving the old ones, and all complications over tonnage dues will be removed by the fact of Spain's loss of Porto Rico and Cuba. In addition to the questions of commerce and navigation, provisions will have to be made for extradition, judicial procedure, trade marks and copyrights.

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This gives the Republicans a majority of 16 over all opposition. Stewart, Jones and Kyle will vote with them on all questions but silver, giving them a majority of 22. The opposition have lost a Senator in Nebraska, and the Democrats in Wisconsin, New York, North Dakota, New Jersey, West Virginia and Indiana. The legislature of California is expected to elect a Republican, and the legislatures of Pennsylvania, California and New Hampshire, Republican and Utah, Democrat.

But two important appointments were made in the United States Senate. These were of Civil Statisticians, Wm. C. Hunt, of Massachusetts, who had charge of the Population Division of the Census, and George W. Brown, of Le Grand Powers, of Minnesota, who was the Secretary of the Minnesota Bureau of Labor, and is regarded as an expert on agricultural statistics.

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Gen. Thos. C. Fletcher closed a long life of great usefulness in this city last Saturday. He was born in Herculano, Mo., 72 years ago, and though the son of a slaveholder, became an ardent Abolitionist as soon as he reached manhood. He was a lawyer, and removed to St. Louis, where he built up a fine practice. At the outbreak of the war he became

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

United States Treasurer Roberts says that there is a steady growth of money in circulation, going from \$2,800,000,000 on March 1, 1894, to \$2,513,513,000 on March 1, 1898. The remarkable increase has been in gold coin, and in circulation on March 1, 1898, was \$1,600,000,000, and it has steadily risen in three years to \$2,032,305,269, March 1, 1899.

After the volunteers are all removed from Cuba there will be about 12,000 Regulars remaining. It is expected that these troops will remain all Summer. Some suggestion has been made that delegations will come to Washington to have Summer camps established at different points. Gen. Corbin said the other day that there will be no necessity of Summer camps. The troops which are being brought home are to be mustered out as soon as possible. The Regular troops are brought home from Cuba they will be sent to the various military posts throughout the country, which are now occupied only by keepers.

Letters have been issued by the War Department to the Governors of the States calling their attention to the law authorizing the Secretary of War to replace ordnance and ordnance stores used in the war with Spain by the volunteers from States and Territories, and which have been retained by the United States. The Governors of States are requested to file their requisitions with the War Department. In exchange for all cases of ordnance carried by the volunteers the Government will give Springfield rifles, caliber .30.

While the reorganization of the Senate is seven months in the future, employees of that body are eager to draw conclusions from every incident as to the possible distribution of the offices, next December. Gen. Henderson, formerly Representative from Illinois, is a candidate for the place of Senator at Arms. There are a large number of Senators who are greatly attached to the present Senate at Arms. H. J. Bright, his popularity on the Republican side of the Senate being as great as that of the Democrats. The place has always been regarded as a political one whenever a party has been completely in control of that body.

Owing to the victories around Manila it is anticipated by those familiar with the policy of the Administration that by the time the Senate meets, there will be no question of granting independence to the Philippine Government and there will be no opportunity for serious controversy. In the present line of progress there will be no Philippine Government to treat with or to consider by the time Congress meets. By that time the situation will probably be similar to that of the Philippines in this country a generation ago. It is expected that within a short time our troops will be in the absolute and potential control of all that part of the group of islands that Spain ever governed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Gen. Miles has issued a general order that hereafter no chief or acting chief of staff corps shall be detailed or ordered to any duty outside the United States without the approval of the Secretary of War. The order has been issued to set at rest all question as to who is the supreme authority in the War Department, and the question of the independence of the War Department, which is an old controversy, dating back to the time when Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War and Gen. Scott was in command of the army. The order is in the nature of a veto on the action of Gen. Miles in directing Inspectors Gen. Beckwith and Gen. Miles to make an independent investigation of the conduct of the war, especially in the Philippines, and under which Gen. Garlington, acting Inspector-General, has recently been removed from duty on inquiry at various points in the West.

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one of Gen. Lyon's right-hand men in the grand fight to save St. Louis and Missouri to the Union, and commanded several very successful expeditions against the rebels. He then raised the 31st Mo., and was wounded and captured in the desperate assault on Chickasaw Bayou, in December, 1862. He was kept prisoner until May, but released in time to take part in the capture of Vicksburg. He was then promoted to Brigadier-General for conspicuous gallantry. His brigade fought in the battles around Chattanooga. He was again taken prisoner, and when exchanged his health was so impaired that he resigned and went home. He was almost immediately called upon to raise troops to confront Price in his invasion of Missouri. He organized the 47th and 50th Mo., six-months regiments, and commanded the former during the severe fighting which resulted in Price being driven from the State with heavy losses. In the meanwhile he had been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of the State, and was elected. He was the first native Governor of Missouri ever had. He served one term, but it was full of incident. He issued an emancipation proclamation, as President Lincoln's did not embrace the colored people of Missouri. He handled the affairs of the State with consummate ability. At the conclusion of his term he returned to the practice of the law, and was engaged in a number of important cases. He removed to Washington in 1890, and began practicing before the Court of Claims. He was a member of the Grand Jurors of the U. S. and the Local Legion. For the past 12 years he had been a member of the Foundry Methodist Church of this city. He leaves a son, who is a civil engineer on the Pacific Railroad, and a daughter, whose husband was Consul to Mayaguez under Cleveland. The remains were taken to St. Louis, where the interment conducted by Lyon Post.

A slip of the pen credited Col. J. G. Beards, of the Vicksburg Military Park Commission, to Wisconsin, where he has made his home for many years. Comrade A. C. Tuthill, Marquette, Wis., who served three years in Co. I, 13th Ill., writes that Col. Beards was his superior as Captain. Comrade Tuthill is right. The Army Register for 1865 gives Everest as a Captain in the 13th Ill., having held that position since June 3, 1864, when he was promoted from First Lieutenant. In 1865 he stood fourth on the list of Captains of the regiment.

Francis H. Pierpont, the last of the War Governors, and one to whom it was to play a very conspicuous part, died at the home of his daughter in Pittsburg, Pa., March 24, at the age of 86. He was born at Fairmount, Va., in 1813, and came a school teacher and a very successful lawyer. Though all his life was spent in the South, he became an ardent Abolitionist, and was an advocate of the separation of West Virginia from the rest of the State. He sided strongly with the Union at the outbreak of the war, and was elected Governor of West Virginia. When the Virginia Union Government was instituted he became Governor, with the Capital of the State at Alexandria. He rendered services of the highest importance during the war, and is affectionately remembered by all the loyal West Virginians. After West Virginia passed into the hands of the Federal Government, he returned to the practice of the law.

The greatest success that any American actor has achieved in London for many years has been won by Holbrook Blinn, of California, a veteran of the war. The National Tribune has frequently spoken in praise. His father is Col. Chas. H. Blinn, the Adjutant for many years in the United States Army, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. His mother is Nellie Holbrook Blinn, gifted as an actress, elocutionist and public speaker. Holbrook Blinn made his hit in "The Cat and the Cherub," and all the towns he visited over him. "The Cat and the Cherub" was translated into German, and Mr. Blinn played it with great success in the leading German theatres, and in the English theatres. "The Tale of Two Cities," in London, and getting unstinted applause.

Comrade Robert J. Burdette, the humorist, has been elected President of the National Tribune, of that city. He will in future make his home there, and fill the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church.

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CONSUMPTION.

The Wonderful Doctor Slocum System of Treatment is Demonstrating Every Day to the Entire Civilized World, that Consumption is Curable.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED.

By Special and Particular Arrangement, Four Free Preparations, Embracing the Complete Slocum System, May be Obtained by Every Reader of This Paper.



Consumption is curable. The discovery has been made, perfected, triumphantly tested and given to the world by the eminent American medical expert—Dr. T. Slocum. The Slocum System is a thorough, complete, and comprehensive System of Treatment consisting of Four distinct Preparations. Combined, they represent the actual annihilator of Consumption, coughs, colds, and all the diseases growing out of it. It is a run-down system, anemic conditions, laryngitis, grippe and its serious after-effects. First—The Slocum System kills and drives out of the human system every death-dealing germ, thereby rendering it susceptible to responsive treatment. Second—It introduces a building-up, fattening, strength-restoring food, restores the disease-wasted tissues, and brings the throat and lungs into active, healthy use. Third—It stops at once all catarrhal and mucous discharges and kills the cough. Fourth—It provides a true tonic influence, which invigorates and stimulates, vitalizes all weak spots and brings the entire system back to a healthy, normal condition. Best of all, this glorious discovery is yours for the asking. By a special arrangement made with the Doctor, readers of this paper may obtain the Four Preparations making up the complete Slocum System, as illustrated above, by sending their complete names, postoffice and express address to the Slocum Laboratories, 96 and 98 Pine Street, New York, being sure to mention THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Editorial Advice. Write to the Doctor today, ask his advice, and he will give you the benefit of his years of experience. Don't delay, but send your full name, postoffice and express address to Dr. T. Slocum, 96 and 98 Pine Street, New York, N. Y., and be sure to say that you read this generous offer in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Work of the Pension Office. The report of certificates issued for the week ending March 18 shows: Army invalid: Original, 49; increase and additional, 37; renewal, 49; restoration and renewal, 30; duplicate, 49; accrued, 76; total, 624. Navy invalid (act June 27, 1890): Original, 37; increase, 28; additional, 11; renewal, 53; restoration and renewal, 49; supplemental, 6; duplicate, 64; accrued, 75; total, 689. Army widow, etc.: Original, 56; increase and additional, 1; renewal, 2; act of June 7, 1888, 1; duplicate, 18; accrued, 15; total, 129. Navy widow, etc.: Original, 5; increase and additional, 1; renewal, 2; act of June 7, 1888, 1; duplicate, 18; accrued, 15; total, 129. Mexican War—Survivors: Original, 1; increase and additional, 1; renewal, 1; supplemental, 1; duplicate, 1; accrued, 1; total, 6. Navy invalid (act June 27, 1890): Original, 10; increase and additional, 1; renewal, 1; supplemental, 1; duplicate, 1; accrued, 1; total, 24. Mexican War—Survivors: Original, 10; increase and additional, 1; renewal, 1; supplemental, 1; duplicate, 1; accrued, 1; total, 24. Total: Original, 733; increase and additional, 78; renewal, 109; restoration and renewal, 89; act of June 7, 1888, 1; supplemental, 7; duplicate, 148; accrued, 168; Grand total, 2,623.

Wm. H. Wade, Secretary, 7th Mass. Plainville, Mass., makes an urgent appeal to all survivors of the regiment to forward their names and postoffice addresses at once, that they may be informed of arrangements for a Reunion.

A LADY TELLS HOW SHE SUPPORTS HERSELF AND FAMILY. "I often read in the newspapers of women trying to earn enough to keep body and soul together, and for their benefit I will relate how easily and how cheaply I can do so. I have a small knowledge of the art. There is a big firm in Pittsburg that manufactures flavoring powders. I have tried them myself and know they were splendid, so sent for samples and tried them myself. I found it so pleasant and easy that I have kept them. It costs me less than \$8 a day and often clear more than \$5. The powders are twice as far as the liquid extracts sold in stores and are so delicate and give such a rich flavor that every where I go I gain a permanent customer. Those of your readers who are writing to W. H. Baird & Co., 124 Telephone Building, Pittsburg, Pa., will be glad to hear of a good start. I support myself and family nicely and we have a good many comforts we never had before."

THE CLUB HOUSE AT JEKYL ISLAND. Jekyl Island, where the President visited last week, is a favorite Southern resort off the coast of Georgia, where there are quite a number of elegant winter residences, owned by rich New Yorkers and Chicago people. The island is very exclusive, and among other regulations is one forbidding the landing of any newspaper correspondent; in fact, the idea of the original proprietors of this resort was to have it entirely private and extremely select. As a rule no one is welcome but a millionaire or someone occupying a prominent position in politics. A good deal has been said about the significance of the visit of the President to the island at the time when Speaker Reed was stopping at the club house, but on the other hand, it has been declared by those equally well situated for giving reliable authentic information that the presence of the Republican leaders was merely a coincidence, and that politics had nothing to do with the visit of any of them at this time. The public is at liberty to take either version of the story it fancies, because both are given out with an equal show of positive assertion.



THE BARTLETT CURE CO., D. C. BARTLETT, M. D., 127 B. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. 1123 C. Broadway, New York, N. Y. AGENTS WANTED. Agents are making high money selling Bartlett's Cure. Send time for sample and full terms. Wm. Jacobus, Hampton, Va.

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